



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

(The size of books is given in inches to the nearest half inch.)

ASIA

Gun-Running and the Indian North-West Frontier. By the Hon. Arnold Keppel. xiv and 214 pp. Ills., index. John Murray, London, 1911. 9s. 9 x 6.

The tribesmen on the turbulent North-West Frontier and the country beyond are constantly seeking new and better rifles with which to arm themselves. The smuggling of arms and ammunition to these hill-men is a business which at times has attained considerable proportions. After the Afridi revolt of 1897 the course of this trade in arms swung round to the North-West Frontier of India. The political history connected with this trade in rifles and ammunition, the means taken to suppress it, and the complications arising therefrom, are well set forth in this book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

EUROPE

European Cities at Work. By Frederic C. Howe. xiv and 370 pp. Ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913. \$1.75. 8 x 5½.

The title is too big. Mr. Howe's cities are three parts German and one part British. German cities are held up for our admiration for maintaining efficient, inexpensive public services of water, light, and transportation as well as recreation. They are beautiful and carefully planned, but not popularly administered. Our cities are as much ahead of them in this as behind in efficiency. The wishes of the German citizen are not considered, only his needs, as they appear to a highly trained, efficient person in charge. English cities own their light, water and street cars, which they operate better than private companies, but they are ugly cities and owned by a landlord class which puts huge tax burdens on the tenant-people and hinders further progress with all the power of established authority. American cities are shown to need most of all freedom from state legislation, which denies them initiative. They need home rule to solve their own problems and municipal ownership to enroll their business and professional classes, now identified with private ownership of public services, on the side of the cities. German cities are free from state control and from aristocratic ownership of their land.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsgeographie der europäischen Staaten. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. Von Josef Stoiser. xv and 311 pp. Carl Fromme, Wien, 1912. Kr. 2.40. 9½ x 6½.

A systematic and able study of the commercial geography of all the countries of Europe with nearly a third of the space devoted to Austria and Hungary. American teachers will find it a valuable work of reference.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, in the Five Years 1906-1910. Under the direction of Arthur A. Rambaut. Vol. L. xvi and 130 pp. Henry Frowde, Oxford, 1912. 10s. 6d. 10 x 6½.

The results appear with reasonable promptness. The record is an unusually complete one, including, for example, observations of the amount of ozone